

[From the Globe.]  
GENERAL JACKSON.

By private letters we learn that the late president's health gradually improved throughout his journey. His reception among his neighbors and friends was every way calculated to exhilarate him, and impart the happy state of feeling calculated to aid the genial climate in giving him a hearty old age, which we fondly hope will reach to period as protracted as that enjoyed by any of his predecessors, after laying down the cares of the presidency.

Dr. Overton welcomed the general, in the midst of his fellow-citizens of Nashville, in an eloquent address. We have room only for the concluding paragraphs and the reply.

#### EXTRACT OF ADDRESS.

The full expression of this well earned homage, may, we are sensible, be repressed for a season of flitting duration, by the bitter invectives of party demagogues, or rather noiseless, yet still less exorable champions of chartered interests, but it will be repressed only.—Time, and the public scrutiny, those civil and faithful arbiters of all human controversies, will in this instance, as in all others, not fail in the execution of their accustomed office. Their victim may be confidently anticipated. A sentiment of honest and hearty approbation has already gone abroad among the people, has stricken deep in the bosom of the patriotic and enlightened of our country, and will ultimately break forth, with fearful energy, to vindicate the rights, and assert the majesty of the general will; of which, you sir, in all stations, have been the faithful, fearless and triumphant advocate.

In the name, then, of that majesty, before which you have so often, and so exclusively bowed with difference and respect, we greet you to day, with cordial salutations; and commend you to the repose of the Hermitage and the society of friends, for that happiness and future exemption from the inflictions of public duties, which a life sedulously devoted to the happiness and prosperity of your country, gives you an unquestionable title to possess and enjoy.

#### GENERAL JACKSON'S REPLY.

SIR: I received this cheering welcome with feelings of which it would be vain for me to attempt an expression. It has been one of my most fervent prayers to a kind Providence to be allowed the privileges of retiring to the walks of private life, and of mingling once more with my old friends and neighbors, relieved from the labors of the great public trust, which their partiality and kindness contributed in a considerable degree to impose upon me. About to enter upon the enjoyment of these pleasures, if any thing could impart to them a greater power to solace the evening of my life, it would be the tribute of affection and confidence offered on this occasion.

Whilst I cannot hope that my administration of the government has been free from error, I have the consolation of knowing that no measure has been undertaken by it, which had its origin in any other than an honest intention to subserve the public interest. That many of its measures encountered bitter opposition was to have been expected, and was scarcely to be avoided, considering the nature of our institutions, and the diversity of interests which are affected by the operations of the federal government. In all the contests which have grown out of these measures I have sought no support beyond the unbiased judgement of my democratic fellow citizens, and have indulged no other feeling towards those who have honestly differed with me in opinion than that of regret that the occasions for doing so have so frequently arisen. The most, if not all of these prominent measures have been maturely considered by the people, and it is to be hoped that their judgment, whilst it determines the direction of political affairs, will also allay the excitement produced by their discussion.

For my own part, sir, though sensible in the trying events to which you have alluded, that no means have been spared which were calculated to impair my private as well as public character, I carry with me into retirement no disposition to complain. The reflection of injustice done to me is lost in the satisfaction springing from the conscientious discharge of my duty, and from the many evidences which the people have afforded of their determination never to allow personal invective or factious abuse to lessen the weight which is due to important public principles and measures.

I embrace you, sir, and those in whose behalf you have addressed me, with the fervor of an old friend, who is anxious to renew his former relations, and to manifest in the walks of private life, how dearly he values the privilege of being numbered with you, one of the sovereign people of free and happy America.

A Welsh curate having preached several sermons which were considered superior to his own powers of composition, was asked by a friend how he managed? He replied, "Do you see I have got a volume of sermons by one Archbishop Tillotson, and a very good book it is. So I translate one of these sermons into Welsh, and then back again into English, after which Satan himself would not

We are informed by a gentleman who attended the public sales of the Wyandot reservation at Marion, that about 23,000 acres were sold, and brought about \$65,000. The chiefs, under the provision of the treaty, suspended the sales on Friday evening of the first week, as in their opinion the lands did not bring a sufficient price. It was the opinion, however, of those present, that the lands sold for a fair average price; the bidders were very numerous, and had plenty of money, it being estimated that there was at least four hundred thousand dollars on the ground; and it is considered doubtful whether the lands will hereafter bring more than they would have sold for at the present time. Many of those who went to purchase, returned home with their money in their pockets; and others left the sales to enter public lands, as the Indian reservation sold higher than they had anticipated.—*Hemisphere.*

CROPS.—The Frederic (Md.) Herald says: We regret to see from various quarters of the country, statements of the prospect of a failure of the wheat crops again during the present season, and in our own neighborhood, we are sorry to find, that a general opinion prevails, that the grain has been very much destroyed by the severity of the winter, and on account of the badness of the seed. Many persons, we understand, are plowing up their wheat fields and putting them down in oats and corn.—A marked difference, however, it is said, exists between the western seed and the old wheat seed of the latest crop, as the latter is by far the most indifferent.

#### LABORING CLASS IN EUROPE.

The following interesting article from the North American Review for October, gives a glowing description of the laboring classes in Europe in regard to the rate of wages, the burthen of taxation, the means of subsistence, the facilities of education, and the share, if any, which these classes have in the government. It ought to inspire every citizen of this free and happy republic to guard with constant vigilance against any encroachments on the institutions which guarantee the blessings which our brethren beyond the seas are destitute of.

In Norway the ordinary food of the peasantry is bread and gruel, both prepared of oatmeal, with an occasional mixture of dried fish. Meat is a luxury which they rarely enjoy.

In Sweden the dress of the peasantry is prescribed by law, and is bought and sold together with the land on which they labor.

In Russia the bondage of the peasantry is even more complete than it is in Denmark. The nobles own all the land in the empire, and the peasantry who reside upon it are transferred with the estate.

A great majority have only cottages, one portion of which is occupied by the family, while the other is appropriated to domestic animals. Few, if any, have beds—but sleep upon bare boards, or upon parts of the immense stoves by which their houses are warmed. Their food consists of black bread, cabbage and other vegetables, without the addition of any butter.

In Poland the nobles are the proprietors of the land and the peasants are slaves. A recent traveller says, "I have travelled in every direction and never saw a wheaten loaf to the eastward of the Rhine, in any part of Northern Germany, Poland or Denmark." The common food of the peasantry of Poland, "the working men," is cabbage and potatoes, sometimes, but generally, peak, black bread and soup, or rather gruel without the addition of butter or meat.

In Austria the nobles are the proprietors of the land, and the peasants are compelled to work for their masters during every day except Sunday. The cultivators of the soil are in a state of bondage.

In Hungary their state is if possible still worse. The nobles own the land, do not work, and pay no taxes. The laboring classes are obliged to repair all the highways and bridges, are liable at all times to have soldiers quartered upon them, and are compelled to pay one tenth of the produce of their labor to the church, and one ninth to the lord whose land they occupy.

Of the people of France, seven and a half millions do not eat wheat or wheat bread. They live upon barley rye, buckwheat, chesnuts and a few potatoes.

The common wages of a hired laborer in France, is \$37 50 for a man, and \$18 75 for a woman, annually. The taxes upon them are equal to one fifth of its nett product.

In 1871, there were 700,000 houses in Ireland. Of these 113,000 were occupied by paupers—and more than 500,000 had no hearth. The average wages of a laborer is from nine and a half, to eleven cents a day.

Among the laboring classes of the industrious Scotch, meat, except on Sundays is rarely used.

In England the price of labor varies; the Nottingham stocking weavers, as stated by them in a public address, after working from fourteen to sixteen hours a day, only earn from four to five shillings a week, and were obliged to subsist on bread and water, or potatoes and

A WORKING WOMAN.—There are strange anomalies in the human family, and we take the Amazonian subject of the following obituary notice from the last Belvidere (Warren co.) Apollo, to have been one of them—

Died at her farm near Belvidere, New Jersey, on the 23d ult. Elizabeth Quick, widow, aged about 60 years.

The deceased was a very remarkable woman, and well known in all the country round, by the significant name of Farmer Quick. Some 25 or 30 years ago, her husband died, leaving her with three young children, daughters, and the farm chiefly unpaid for.

According to her own account of the matter lately given to a neighbor, she thus reasoned with herself in regard to her then situation and prospects. Wholly inexperienced in those calculations usually familiar to men, about the expenses and proceeds of land tillage, she determined, notwithstanding her sex and the disadvantages of a constitution at that time feeble, that rather than venture hiring extra help, she would work the farm herself. She said she believed, that the differences in the employment of men and women, rose rather from the arbitrary usages of society, than from any physical differences of constitution. Subsequent experience seemed to confirm her in this opinion; for, as she proceeded in her out-door labors, her health became better established, and was accompanied with strength proportioned to the task. The result of these labors was, that she paid for the homestead, built a new house, and enlarged her establishment every way; and quite recently bought another farm, having considerably more means at disposal than were required to pay for it. About two months since, Mrs. Quick went to the woods, and without any assistance, felled the timber, and cut and hauled home in one day, five two horse loads of wood; besides doing her usual night work, of feeding and foddering the stock, &c. The alteration of heat and chill, caused by the exercise of loading the wood, and riding home upon the same with wet feet caused the disease which finally ended the labors of Farmer Quick.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 1, 1837. Notice is hereby given, in conformity to the resolution of the senate, passed March 2d, 1837, that the receipts for the month of January last, for customs, were,

For lands,	\$1,112,936 84
	1,250,364 70
	\$2,363,301 54
Those for the month of February last were:	
For customs,	\$1,897,762 49
For lands,	989,516 51
	\$2,887,279 00

These statements are compiled from the returns made to this office, and will not probably vary much from the correct sums, as ascertained after the end of the quarter.

The receipts of March are fully reported here, and will be published on the first of May; and those for the residue of the recess of Congress in a similar manner monthly.

It may be useful and interesting for many to know the expenditures each month; and consequently they will be added. Those in January were \$1,768,412 81, and in February, \$2,228,221 22. LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury.

OLD TIMES.—A correspondent of the Plymouth (Mass.) Memorial, has been for some time instructing and amusing the readers of that interesting paper, with anecdotes and reminiscences of the revolutionary war, part of which appear for the first time in print. We take the following as a good example of field addresses:

"The revolutionary war furnishes a variety of incidents, some very amusing and some very interesting. The following is a very singular one. Capt. Benjamin Lawrence who had the command of a company of minute men in Free-town, on hearing of the affair at Lexington, ordered his servants to muster the company and have them meet him at the alarm post to proceed to Roxbury. They accordingly met him there, prepared for the march, having on their caps this motto 'liberty or death.' The company was properly paraded, and previous to their march he made the following address to them.

"Fellow soldiers! We are now going to hazard our lives in the high places of the field of battle in defence of all that is dear and dear to us. Tyranny has fixed her iron grasp on us, and we must either conquer, or live and die slaves! It is true we have got to contend with a nation long famed in arms. Their troops have long reaped the laurels of the field; and their fleets have in triumph wafted their thunder to the most remote margin of the ocean, and the most potent nations have been by them made to tremble to the centre! But no matter for that. Heaven on our side; and I have wished, ever since I have been big enough to wish, that whenever I died that I might fall in the field of battle; then I know that I should ride the clouds barebacked."

LOANS.—It is stated in a Philadelphia paper, that Moncure Robison, Esq., of that city, has just effected a sale in London of the stock of the Reading and Catwissa railroad company, to the amount of a million of dollars; and also obtained the loan of another million on the same stock. The Citizens Bank of New Orleans have negotiated a loan in Amsterdam of one and a half million of dollars and expected to be able to effect a further loan of a like amount.

"Rome compelled her brick-makers to make their bricks as they ought to be made; and, to ensure obedience, obliged every brick-maker to stamp his name on his brick. New York compels them to make a form, a substance nine inches long, &c., but it may be clay, or sand, or pie-crust, for any thing its legislature cares. It requires much ingenuity to make bad brick, and accordingly some years have been spent in conducting the experiments, which have brought those of our city to the present pitch of perfection. But after many trials we have hit the mark exactly. The brick is worthy of the mortar, the mortar of the brick—and both are worthy of the buildings."

FIRE IN DETROIT.—By Capt. Titus, of the Steamboat Sandy, and by passengers in the same boat, which left Detroit yesterday, we learn that the city has been visited by a destructive fire. About one o'clock yesterday morning it broke out in a Bakery at the foot of the Woodward avenue, near the river, destroyed that, the Warehouse of Messrs. James L. Whiting & Co. and several groceries and tenements, as far up as the Steamboat Hotel, which was saved. The Warehouses of Messrs. Gray and Gallagher, and Poupard & Petty, were with difficulty saved. One of our informants estimates the number of buildings at thirty, and others variously. It is stated that a large number of poor families are made homeless by the fire. The amount of losses cannot be estimated with any degree of correctness by our informants. We shall have particulars in a day or two.—*Cleveland Herald.*

FIRE.—For want of a single fire engine, the Pavillion and other valuable property at Niles, Michigan, were destroyed. The next mail will (or should) bring an order from that place for one or more of Sely's first rate Rochester fire engines. Other destitute places should forthwith take the hint.—*Rochester Republican.*

Yes—we do take the hint. From the same cause as the above, two dwelling houses in the heart of our village, were yesterday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, burned to ashes. Our corporation officers are to be elected next Monday, and by Tuesday's mail an order for one of "Seley's first rate," will be sent.

The buildings destroyed were at the corner of Washington and Mottville st., the upper stories of which had recently been occupied as a cabinet shop and chair factory. They belonged to Robert Abbott, of Detroit. Three families occupied the houses, a portion of whose furniture was destroyed. The fire communicated from a bad chimney, and raged furiously.—*Constantine Repub.*

Navigation is open on Lake Ontario. The steamboat United States, Van Clele, left Rochester harbor on the 12th for Lewiston, with 200 passengers. *ib.*

Vessels are now on Lake Michigan; between St. Joseph and Chicago and Milwaukee. *ib.*

A letter from the post-master general to Sheldon M. Knight, Esq. post-master at Detroit, states that the Detroit post-office is yet and is to remain a distributing office. *ib.*

In the obituary corner of several papers we observe the deaths recorded of Chester Nims and Laura his wife, on the 7th and 11th of March, aged 26 and 19 years, at Palmyra, Lenawee co., Mo., with the annexed singular paragraph: "These persons are said to have been poisoned, by eating pickles which had been prepared in a copper kettle."

That ought not to be thus published, without an explanation. We have long known the eastern practice of scalding cucumbers preserved in brine, in a copper kettle, without any deleterious effects—by which process they are restored from a soft to a sound state. But probably what is meant by the word "prepared" is, that the pickles were put to vinegar in a copper vessel—which from an acid corrosive action produced the poison. *ib.*

The eastern papers say that the people of the New England states are all packing up to come out to the west. We should really like to see them coming, but hope they will bring along something to eat with them, for there is not enough for the present population.—Bread stuffs are high, pork you can't get, and oats are a dollar a bushel, and a man will make money by starving his horses to death. *ib.*

David D. Owen, Esq. has been appointed by the governor of Indiana, to superintend the geological survey of that state recently authorized by its legislature. *ib.*

ACQUITTAL OF MAJOR Baltimore Patriot of the "We are much gratified by this excellent officer from the rolls of the son, for alleged idia campaign, re-instated for a trial—has been of the charge. It is stated in that the decision sent to the —*Cin. Whig.*

The New York Gazette of yesterday contains the particulars of a diabolical riot, which took place in that city on Wednesday. A black man was brought before the recorder charged with being a slave. The case was not finished when the court adjourned. In bringing the prisoner out, the officers were assaulted by a great number of black people of both sexes, and severely beaten. The prisoner was rescued and carried away by the immense mob; who after hiding him, proceeded to mischievous acts in another part of the city. The prisoner was retaken, and three of the principal rioters were arrested.—*U. S. Gaz.*

#### CLEVELAND, April 29.

NEW STEAM BOAT.—The new steamboat Bunker Hill arrived her last evening from Charleston, where she was built. She is of the largest class of Lake boats, being intended principally for freight, of about 500 tons burthen, with capacity for 3000 barrels bulk, and propelled by one of Benney & Warden's high pressure engines. Her model is, (to our landsmen's eyes at least,) a beautiful one—the Cabin and State rooms pleasant and commodious, sufficient for one hundred cabin passengers at least. Her commander Capt. Aaron Root of Charleston is well known as an experienced navigator, and in all respects well qualified for the command. The Boat is to run in the Buffalo and Clinton lines.—*Cleveland Herald.*

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The Dunkirk Beacon contradicts the rumour that the work upon this road had been suspended. The rumour had its origin in a prudential measure of the directors, in dismissing a portion of the engineers, to save unnecessary expense during the present pressure. The surveys in Cattaraugus and Chautauque are to be continued, but with a reduced force.

#### BUFFALO, APRIL 20th.

Canal Navigation.—The packet boat Ohio, was advertised to leave Rochester to-day for this place. The Roscoe was to leave for Utica this afternoon. This may be considered the commencement of navigation, though boats have been moving for some days on short sections of the western part of the Canal.

Since this was written, two freight boats left this place for the east.

MAJOR GATES.—We are pleased to learn that this gallant officer, who was stricken from the army rolls by President Jackson, for alleged misconduct in Florida, and subsequently reinstated that he might have the benefit of a court of martial, has been honourably acquitted of all blame by the court of which General Brady was president, recently held at Savannah, and the finding of the court has been sent to the President for his approval. This cannot but be gratifying to the gallant major and his numerous friends.

PARADOX.—The persons employed as mourners by the undertakers of London, have actually struck for higher wages, and they wont mourn until they get what they want.

[And when they get what they want, they must needs rejoice, so they will not do for mourners. They are in a sad dilemma.]

Just in the same predicament that a certain town crier was who, could not cry on a certain occasion because his wife was dead.

A native of the emerald isle lately went to consult the printer of a news-paper in a neighboring county, respecting his runaway apprentice. The printer proposed to advertise him in the usual form, with a suitable reward: this did not meet Patrick's idea; he did not wish to advertise him, only just give him a hint. After various attempts at framing a suitable notice, the following was suggested by himself as all-sufficient, namely: Patrick Flatherty would inform his apprentice, Timothy Dougherty, that he does not wish to expose him, but give him the hint to return to his master and serve out his indenture like a good boy, or he would advertise him in the newspapers."

The following conversation is said to have taken place between Mrs.—, of this city, and her maid: Leah, bring me some water with the chill taken off." "Yes, ma'am, directly." Leah, what on earth keeps you?" "I've been looking ever since for the chill, ma'am, and I can't find it." This reminds us of the boy sent to boil some eggs soft: when questioned what detained him, he answered—"Rot the things, it ain't no use, they won't bile soft. I've been at them more nor an hour and more I biles 'em the harder they gets."

And it was probable that others would also receive aid. This is cheering intelligence, particularly as it was feared that a large amount of American Bills on the Bankers in London would come back. Should the next packet not bring back any bills, it would give great hope. There had, however, been numerous failures in Liverpool, and Manchester; but we could hear of only one at the former place that has any connexion with New York.

We regret to say, that the great staple Cotton promised no better, although there had been the day previous to the day of sailing, a slight recovery, but prices were as low as they were in the year 1831.

The London papers seem to groan with speculations on American credit and means, and they look to us with prodigious anxiety. One leading Journal says—"That the impending difficulties have been 'staved off,' and some of those who had been brought to the very verge of ruin have been enabled to go on, is most true; but the ultimate stability of the parties in question depends neither on the favorable nor unfavorable opinion of Messrs.—, nor even on the smiles or frowns of the Bank, but simply on the capacity of the Americans to repay the inordinate advances made on their account."

"This is the point on which the whole question hinges, the rest being merely a matter of detail. If Jonathan stand without flinching the squeeze to which he will now be subjected, the English houses which have dealt with him as if there was no limit to his riches, will get advantageously out of the difficulties in which they have been entangled. But any considerable failures in America would certainly have a powerful influence here, and might occasion a reaction, of which it is not easy to foresee the result."

The Bank of England has shown us liberal spirit in coming forward to the rescue, and we are glad to hear that the agreement is to sustain them for six months at least. The arrangement is made from a disposition to protect and to sustain the mercantile community. How different is the feelings of the government of England to that manifested by our own! Here the government appear determined to pursue that extraordinary career by which merchants are to be crushed. The political, news is hardly a subject of interest. The cause of the Queen of Spain was less favorable. Gen. Evans had been repulsed, and forced to fall back.

In the Cotton manufacturing district there is a great deal of distress. But the Woollen Blanket and Silk trade are more active.

The public feeling in the city is more excited than we have even known it to be. As an evidence of it, a meeting is called to-morrow evening, to take into consideration the mercantile distress of the city. Within the last ten days stoppages have taken place among men who show thousands and hundreds of thousands of assets over and above every liability. So hostile have the feelings of many been towards those that have brought these evils upon us, that it is said our commercial representative, Mr. Chamberleng, has met with some rudeness in Wall street.

Much embarrassment has been experienced from the fact that the safety fund western notes are no longer taken by the brokers. A large portion of the circulating medium of the city and country is in these bills, and so long as they could be sold at one and a half per cent. they were taken freely. The remittances from the country are almost all in these notes, and merchants who have thousands of them on hand cannot sell them at any price. How different with the New England bills. Even notes of the smallest bank in New England are taken by all the brokers at one per cent. discount. These banks have all kept their credit up in Boston, and the consequence is, they will now enjoy the circulation, not only of their own but of this state.

We learn that several members of the regency, are here, endeavoring to make arrangements for the redemption of bills of the banks of the west. We hope they may succeed.

We are happy to learn that up to a late hour, no new failures had occurred. This is good news.

The packets are all detained to day by head winds.

The weather has cleared off beautifully. But on Saturday we had a severe storm of snow and sleet. The hill tops were all covered with snow this morning.

A story is widely circulated in Wall street to-day, that the president has invi-